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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
09/204,388	12/02/98	JECHA	S	685.003US1

		EXAMINER
021186	TM02/1204	COLBERT,E
SCHWEGMAN, LUNDBERG, WOESSNER & KLUTH		
P.O. BOX 2938		ART UNIT / PAPER NUMBER
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55402		2172

DATE MAILED: 12/04/00

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

File Copy

☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _Dec 2, 1998_ _____ .

☐ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, **prosecution as to the merits is closed** in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire ___*Three*___ month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Disposition of Claims

☒ Claim(s) _1-61_ _____ is/are pending in the application.

    Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) _1-61_ _____ is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

☒ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is ☐approved ☐disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

    ☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None   of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

      ☐ received.

      ☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____ .

      ☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    *Certified copies not received: _____ .

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). ___*4*___

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims

under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was

commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to

the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor

and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was

made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35

U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2.   Claims 1-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grasso et al

(US 5,892,909), hereafter Grasso.

With respect to claim 1, sending log-on information from a first client computer to a

server computer (**column 25, lines 14-24 and figure 13A (1301)**), authenticating the user at the

server computer (**column 18, lines 66-67 and column 19, lines 27-30**), downloading ... from a

server computer to a first client computer (**column 2, lines 38-45**), using the authoring program

at the first client computer to create a document (**column 25, lines 25-44**), sending the document from the first client computer to the server computer (**column 26, lines 4-27**). Grasso did not teach, saving the document in an internal format ..., but it would been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of saving a document at the time the invention was made to have a prepress format for printing because it is easier for the user to save the document and send the document to the printer when it is translated from a programing instruction format to a printer ready format.

With respect to claim 2, sending log-on information ... (**column 25, lines 14-24**) and authenticating a user ... (**column 26, lines 10-22**).

With respect to claim 3, downloading an authoring program from the server computer ... (**column 2, lines 38-45**), using the authoring program at the first client computer ... (**column 25, lines 25-44**), sending a document from the second client computer ... (**column 26, lines 4-27**), translating the document from an internal format ... (**column 15, lines 62-67 and column 26, lines 48-60**), and sending the document in a different format ... (**column 13, lines 9-14**). Grasso did not teach, saving the document in an internal format ..., but it would been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of saving a document at the time the invention was made to have a prepress format for printing because it is easier for the user to save the document and send the document to the printer when it is translated from a programing instruction format to a printer ready format.

With respect to claim 4, downloading a form having tags ... **(column 17, lines 2-9)**,

entering information at the second client computer ... **(column 30, lines 1-15 and column 31,**

lines 21-24), replacing the criteria in the document template ... **(column 29, lines 11-20)**, sending

the document from the second client ... **(column 26, lines 4-27)**, translating the document form

an internal format ... **(column 15, lines 62-67 and column 26, lines 48-60)**, and sending the

document in a different format ... **(column 13, lines 9-14)**. Grasso did not teach, saving the

document in an internal format ..., but it would been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art

of saving a document at the time the invention was made to have a prepress format for printing

because it is easier for the user to save the document and send the document to the printer when it

is translated from a programing instruction format to a printer ready format.

With respect to claim 5, the first and second client computers and server computer are

coupled through the Internet **(column 3, lines 31-52)**.

With respect to claim 6, the first and second client computers and server computer are

coupled through an Intranet **(column 7, lines 32-40)**.

With respect to claim 7, Grasso did not teach, the first and second client computers and

the server computer being coupled through an Extranet, but it would been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art of Extranets at the time the invention was made to have a the Extranet

coupled to the client and server computer because an Extranet when it communicates properly

with the Intranet allows customers and suppliers to gain limited access to an organizations

intranet which enhances the speed and efficiency of their business relationship.

With respect to claim 8, Grasso did not teach, associating the user with a particular

directory on the server computer, a set of defaults such as fonts, colors, images, and commands,

or an authorization level from the group of authorization levels comprising normal and

demonstration, but it would been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of directories and

setting defaults at the time the invention was made to have a an authorization level comprised of

normal and demonstration because it is necessary in a computer system to have authorization

levels for users which gives them certain rights such as creating, saving, and printing a document

and the demonstration user is only allowed to create documents but does not have any other user

rights and the administrator sees that the proper user rights are enforced in order to keep the

system running efficiently. Grasso teaches the authorization level of "administrator"(**column 18,**

lines 66-67 and column 19, lines 1-40).

With respect to claims 9 and 34, the authoring program ... is coded in a language selected

Java and Active X (**column 12, lines 3-19**). Grasso did not teach the client computer being

coded in Perl, C++, or C, but it would been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of

programming languages at the time the invention was made to have an authoring program coded

in Perl, C++, and C because Perl has powerful string-handling features for extracting information

from text files and this feature makes Perl an excellent report language when coupled with C++,

C, and other Unix utilities.

With respect to claims 10 and 35, Grasso did not teach, the document being selected from

a group comprising a business card, a letterhead, an envelope, and a brochure, but it would been

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of documents at the time the invention was made to

have a business card, a letterhead, an envelope, and a brochure because in the business world the

combination of business cards, letterhead, envelopes and brochures are used to advertise the

names of organizations and individuals who enhance our customer and supplier relations.

With respect to claims 11 and 36, Grasso did not teach, the authoring program comprises

a color palette area ..., but it would been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of color

palettes at the time the invention was made to have a color palette for selecting colors because

creating business cards, letterhead, envelopes, and brochures using different colors enhances the

appearance of the paper and makes it more pleasing to the customer or supplier when marketing

goods and services.

With respect to claim 12, Grasso did not teach, the palette of colors comprises Pantone,

Toyo, Focaltone, and Tru-match, but it would been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art

of color palettes at the time the invention was made to have a color palette with Pantone, Toyo,

Focaltone, and Tru-match because these colors are well known in the art according to the

Applicant's Specification page 11 and Pantone, Toyo, Focaltone, and Tru-match are the color

attributes used in bar and pie charts and documents for highlighting part of the document.

With respect to claim 13, Grasso did not explicitly teach, using the authoring program at

the client computer to create a document, sending the text from the client computer to the server

computer ..., but it would been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of document

creation at the time the invention was made to send text from a client computer to a server

computer for translation into an image because the user can create the document and send it to

the server to have the program code translated into an image and the user can receive it back

again as an image.

With respect to claim 14, Grasso did not teach, the image being in a format selected from

a group comprising GIF, TIFF, and JPEG. Grasso taught GIF in **column 17, lines 2-9**, but

Grasso did not teach TIFF or JPEG. It would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art

of images at the time the invention was made to select a format in TIFF and JPEG because TIFF

format is a standard file format used with the storage of graphic images and may be the only

format available for using older programs (such as older versions of MacPaint) and JPEG is the

standard for storing compressed images and uses less storage space in a computer system.

With respect to claim 15, Grasso did not teach, the image has a maximum resolution of

4:1, but it would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of images at the time the

invention was made to have a maximum resolution because it is well known in the art according

to Applicant's Specification on page 12 to have a ratio of a maximum image resolution of 4:1 and

to translate this resolution into a desirable GIF image file format.

With respect to claim 16, Grasso did not teach, one of the image formats is selected from

a group comprising encapsulated PostScript, TIFF, GIF, and JPEG. Grasso taught encapsulated

PostScript (**Appendix A (69), lines 9-13**) and GIF (**column 17, lines 2-9**). It would have

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of images at the time the invention was made to

select a format in encapsulated PostScript, TIFF, GIF, and JPEG because encapsulated PostScript

is a page-description language, TIFF format is a standard file format that is used with the storage

of graphic images and may be the only format available for using older programs (such as older

versions of MacPaint), GIF is a file extension used to identify bit map images, and JPEG is the

standard for storing compressed images and uses less storage space in a computer.

With respect to claim 17, Grasso did not teach, one of the images has a maximum

resolution of 1:1, but it would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of images at the

time the invention was made to have a maximum resolution because it is well known in the art

according to Applicant's Specification on page 10 to have a ratio of a maximum image resolution

of 1:1 and to translate the image resolution into a desirable image file format.

With respect to claims 18, 37, 59, and 61, a different format is selected from a group

comprising PostScript, HTML, PDF, and PostScript Extreme. Grasso taught the different format

being in PostScript (**column 21, lines 4-13**) and HTML (**column 24, lines 47-55**). Grasso did

not teach the format being in "PDF" or "PostScript Extreme," but it would have been obvious to

one having ordinary skill in the art of formats at the time the invention was made to have formats

in PostScript, HTML, PDF, and PostScript Extreme because PDF is a file extension used to

identify documents that are encoded in portable document format which uses the freeware Adobe

Acrobat Reader to be able to display or print a file with the .pdf extension and PostScript Extreme

is Adobe's latest page description language and in this combination makes it possible for a user to

create, store, save and access a variety of documents with images.

With respect to claims 19 and 38, Grasso did not teach, sending the document in a different format to the printer comprising generating an electronic mail for submission to the printer with an attachment and the document in a different format, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of sending documents at the time the invention was made to generate an electronic mail to submit to the printer as an attachment because an electronic mail is in a certain format for it to be printed by the user when it is transmitted over the Internet and that format is usually a MIME type file.

With respect to claim 20, Grasso did not explicitly teach, the electronic mail is MIME-compliant, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made and in view of Grasso's teaching of electronic mail using the Internet and Intranet (as taught in the background section, columns **2-4**) for the electronic mail to be MIME compliant because both web browsers and HTTP servers use MIME to interpret e-mail files they send and receive over the Internet or Intranet.

With respect to claims 21 and 60, a server storing an authoring program ... to translate the document to a suitable prepress format (**column 7, lines 48-54**), and a first client downloading the authoring program from the server to create a document template (**column 12, lines 56-67 and column 13, lines 1-14**). Grasso did not teach, the second client creating the document and uploading to the server for translation to the suitable prepress format or a printer receiving the document as translated to a prepress format ..., but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of uploading a document to a server for translation and a printer receiving

the document at the time the invention was made to have the translation in prepress format

because in order for a user to print a document it should be in a format that is recognized by the

printer.

With respect to claim 22, downloading the authoring program from the server ... (**column
26, lines 63-67 and column 27, lines 1-5**).

With respect to claims 23 and 52, the second client entering information in a form having

tags corresponding to the criteria of the document template, ... (**column 29, lines 11-20, column
30, lines 1-15, and column 31, lines 21-24**).

With respect to claim 24, the server, the first and second clients and the printer are

coupled to one another through the Internet" (**column 9, lines 38-42 and column 17, lines 11-
22**).

With respect to claim 25, the server, the first and second clients and the printer are

coupled through an Intranet (**column 7, lines 1-30 and column 6, lines 49-54**).

With respect to claim 26, Grasso did not teach, the server, the client and the printer are

coupled through an Extranet, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the

art of Extranets at the time the invention was made to have a client, a server, and a printer

because an Extranet when it communicates properly with the Intranet allows customers and

suppliers to gain limited access to an organizations Intranet which enhances the speed and

efficiency of their business relationship.

With respect to claim 27, the server comprises an Internet world-wide-web server

(column 2, lines 54-64).

With respect to claim 28, Grasso did not explicitly teach, the server comprises an Intranet

world-wide-web server, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made and in view of Grasso's teaching of the Internet and Intranet (as

taught in the background section, column 3, lines 2-9) because the Intranet uses Internet

protocols, tools, and applications within a corporate environment. Intranet applications as they

evolve, will become information-centric solutions to corporate business problems with business

applications web servers.

With respect to claim 29, Grasso did not teach, the server comprises an Extranet World-

Wide-Web server, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of

Extranets at the time the invention was made to have a world-wide-web server because an

Extranet when it communicates properly with the Intranet allows customers and suppliers to gain

limited access to an organizations Intranet which enhances the speed and efficiency of their

business relationship.

With respect to claims 30, 42, and 49, the authoring program runs on the client in an

Internet world-wide-web browser program **(column 3, lines 10-31)**.

With respect to claim 31, the browser program is selected from the group essentially

comprising Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer **(column 27, lines 22-34 and**

column 24, lines 36-46).

With respect to claims 32, 43, and 50, the authoring program runs on the client in an

Intranet world-wide-web browser program (**column 3, lines 10-31**).

With respect to claim 33, 44, and 51, Grasso did not teach, the authoring program runs on

the client in an Extranet world-wide-web browser program, but it would have been to one having

ordinary skill in the art of Extranets at the time the invention was made to have a world-wide-web

browser because the client application enables a user to view HTML documents on the Extranet

when it communicates properly with the Intranet.

With respect to claims 39 and 45, a processor (**column 6, lines 30-31**), a computer-

readable medium (**column 6, lines 33-35**), and a communications device (**column 6, lines 44-49**).

Grasso did not teach, an operating environment program executed by the processor from the

medium or an authoring program downloaded from a server through a communications device ...

and the authoring program being used to create a document ..., but it would have been obvious to

one having ordinary skill in the art of downloading programs and document creation at the time

the invention was made to execute the downloaded program from a server and upload a created

document to the server because when a user creates an Internet or Intranet document the

document is downloaded and then the document is uploaded or sent to the server to transfer a

copy of the document to the client and translate the document into a format to be printed.

With respect to claims 40, 47, 50, and 54, the computer-readable medium is selected from

a group comprising memory and a nonvolatile storage medium (**column 6, line 30, lines 33-35**

and line 60).

With respect to claims 41, 48, and 55, the communications device is selected from a group comprising a modem and a network card (**column 6, lines 35-37**).

With respect to claim 46, an authoring program to create a document ... (**column 25, lines 25-44**).

With respect to claim 56, a computer program stored on a computer-readable medium for downloading to a client from a server computer ... (**column 6, lines 33-35**), and creating a document template ... (**column 29, lines 11-20**). Grasso did not teach, uploading to the server through a communications device ...,but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of uploading a document to a server for translation and submitting the document to a printer at the time the invention was made to have the translation in prepress format and to upload the document through a communications device because in order for an internet user to print a document it should be in a format that is recognized by the printer and should be uploaded through a modem or a network card to connected to the network.

With respect to claim 57, means downloadable to a client computer for creating a document template ... (**column 29, lines 21-36**) and means for translating the document to a suitable prepress format (**column 12, lines 56-67**). Grasso did not teach sending the document to a printer through a communications device of the server, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of a printer receiving the document at the time the invention was made to have the translation in prepress format and to send the document through a communications device to the server because in order for a user to print a document it should be

in a format that is recognized by the printer and the automated distribution feeds to other servers

running remotely.

With respect to claim 58, sending log-on information regarding a user ... (**column 25,**

lines 14-24), authenticating the user at a server (**column 2, lines 38-45**), using the authoring

program at the client ... (**column 25, lines 25-44**), translating the document from an internal

format ... (**column 15, lines 62-67 and column 26, lines 48-60**), and sending the document in a

different format ... (**column 13, lines 9-14**). Grasso did not teach, saving the document in an

internal format ..., but it would been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of saving a

document at the time the invention was made to have a prepress format for printing because it is

easier for the user to save the document and send the document to the printer when it is translated

from a programing instruction format to a printer ready format.

Conclusion

3.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

Ferguson (5,825,986) taught determining ink requirements.

Silverbrook (6,020,894) taught a desktop publishing system with zoom ratios such as 1:1,

2:1, 3:1, and 4:1, PostScript, and JPEG.

Sperry et al (5,995,723) taught a network printing system and PostScript.

Smith et al (5,790,790) taught electronic document publishing.

INQUIRIES

4.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner

should be directed to Ms. Ella Colbert whose telephone number is (703) 308-7064.   The

Examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 6:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. EST.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Kim

Vu, can be reached on (703)305-4393.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

(703)308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry).

Or:

(703)308-5403 (for informal or draft communications, please label

"PROPOSED" or **"DRAFT"**).

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal

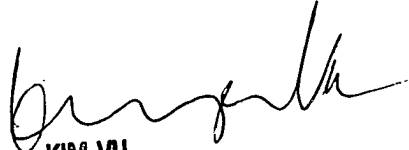Drive, Arlington, Virginia., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Art Unit: 2172

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the Group Receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-9600.

Colbert

December 1, 2000

KIM VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100